

**WE CLAIM:**

1. A disk drive comprising:

(a) a disk comprising an asynchronous partition and a first and second isochronous partition, wherein the asynchronous partition is located between the first and second isochronous partitions in order to reduce the seek time for the disk drive when seeking between the asynchronous and isochronous partitions;

(b) a head actuated radially over the disk; and

(c) a disk controller for writing data to and reading data from the first and second isochronous partitions according to a time-constrained protocol, and for writing data to and reading data from the asynchronous partition according to a best-effort protocol.

2. The disk drive as recited in claim 1, wherein the time-constrained protocol employs the AV/C protocol, and the best-effort protocol employs the SBP-2 protocol.

3. The disk drive as recited in claim 1, further comprising offset parameters for identifying the beginning and end of the asynchronous partition.

4. The disk drive as recited in claim 3, wherein the offset parameters comprise a first parameter identifying the beginning of the asynchronous partition and a second parameter identifying the end of the asynchronous partition.

5. The disk drive as recited in claim 3, wherein the offset parameters comprise a first parameter identifying the beginning of the asynchronous partition and a second parameter identifying the size of the asynchronous partition.

6. The disk drive as recited in claim 1, wherein the disk comprises an AV file system for accessing the isochronous data.

1 7. A method of accessing a disk drive, <sup>desired result</sup> the disk drive comprising a disk and a head actuated <sup>limit</sup>  
2 radially over the disk, the disk comprising an asynchronous partition and a first and second  
3 isochronous partition, the method comprising the steps of: ]

4 (a) using a time-constrained protocol to read isochronous data from at least one of the  
5 first and second isochronous partitions; and

6 (b) using a best-effort protocol to read asynchronous data from the asynchronous  
7 partition;

8 wherein the asynchronous partition is located on the disk between the first and second  
9 isochronous partitions in order to reduce the seek time for the disk drive when seeking  
10 between the asynchronous and isochronous partitions. <sup>desired limit</sup> ✓

1 8. The method of accessing a disk drive as recited in claim 7, wherein the time-constrained ✓  
2 protocol employs the AV/C protocol, and the best-effort protocol employs the SBP-2  
3 protocol.

1 9. The method of accessing a disk drive as recited in claim 7, wherein the step of reading the <sup>cut</sup>  
2 isochronous data utilizes offset parameters for identifying the beginning and end of the  
3 asynchronous partition.

1 10. The method of accessing a disk drive as recited in claim 9, wherein the offset parameters <sup>c. act</sup>  
2 comprise a first parameter identifying the beginning of the asynchronous partition and a  
3 second parameter identifying the end of the asynchronous partition.

1 11. The method of accessing a disk drive as recited in claim 9, wherein the offset parameters <sup>beg/size</sup>  
2 comprise a first parameter identifying the beginning of the asynchronous partition and a  
3 second parameter identifying the size of the asynchronous partition.

1 12. The method of accessing a disk drive as recited in claim 7, wherein the step of reading the  
2 isochronous data (utilizes an AV file system stored on the disk.)